

prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

# EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TIBET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 406, S. Res. 252.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 252) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights violations in Tibet, the Panchen Lama, and the need for dialogue between the Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 252

[Whereas Hu Jintao, Vice President of the People's Republic of China and former Party Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region, will visit the United States in April and May of 2002;

[Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

[Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

[Whereas the use of religious belief as the primary criteria for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

[Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied; and

[Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights cov-

enants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Vice President Hu Jintao should be made aware of congressional concern for the Panchen Lama and the need to resolve the situation in Tibet through dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(A) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(B) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.]

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 252), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 252

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002, AS  
"NATIONAL HUNGER AWARE-  
NESS DAY"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 280, submitted earlier by Senators DURBIN, LUGAR, and SMITH of Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: